REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,521.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Tuticorin	30
,, Ratnagherry	23	,, Colombo	31
,, Vingorla	23	,, Galle	April 1
,, Carwar	24	,, Negapatam	4
,, Mangalore	25	,, Pondicherry	5
,, Cannanore	26	,, Madras	7
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Coconada	9
,, Calicut	27	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Beypore	28	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Cochin	29	,, Coringapore	12
,, Alleppy	29	,, False Point	13
		Arrive CALCUTTA	14

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAROMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

	March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSHIRE	16
,, Kurrachee	April 3	,, Fao	18
,, Guadur	7	,, Kuwet	18
,, Muscat	4	,, Bushire	18
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Linga	23
,, Linga	8	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Kuweit	10	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	10	,, Guadur	29
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	May 2
Arrive BUSHIRE	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 28th September next.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hendreson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st March 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 17TH MARCH.

THE S.S. URBINO, 1,500 Tons, with limited accommodation for First-class Passengers only. A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the YEDDO, HIDALGO, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 10th March 1873.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered S.S. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Reduced Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

TO MALTA.....Rs. 400

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 9th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£7	Including Wines.
Suez	30	20	9	
Port Said	30	20	9	
Alexandria	30	20	10	
Messina	26	18	14	
Naples	26	18	14	
Leghorn	26	18	14	
Genoa	26	18	14	
Marseilles—Steamer at	28			
Genoa	32	25	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

AUSTRALIA	3,866 Tons	950 H.P., on 21st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 ,, on 14th April.
CEYLON	2,042 ,,	450 ,, on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,198 ,,	600 ,, on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 460
Second Class	,, 260

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission.

Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Pay PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

Calcutta.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, (2,984 tons, and 450 H.P.). Captain J. M. Rogers, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. EMEU, 1,538 Tons, and 300 H.P., will leave for China on the 18th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY

Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort, 12th March 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO KATTYWAR.

THE fine fast sailing Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander T. S. Guzzlar, will LEAVE BOMBAY on MONDAY, the 17th March, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, to undermentioned Ports :—

Veravuli, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvee.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. MERWANJEE BAJONJEE, at No. 23, Apollo Street, or the Agent at Fort, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Sjaelland.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

GENERAL AVERAGE per S. S. SJAELLAND.—Consignees of CARGO per S. S. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested, before taking DELIVERY of their GOODS, to produce INVOICES, and to pay a deposit of one per cent. on the value. The Average Bond is being prepared, and will be circulated for signature immediately.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship KINGDOM OF FIFE, Captain Irvine, from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise the same will be landed by the Master without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

5 Bales Grey Jaconnets.
15 Cases Silk Border Dhoties.
3 Bales Grey Dhoties.
10 Bales Shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY.

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties at Breach Candy and Girgaum Back Roads.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th days of March 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, with the consent of the Executor of the Estate of the late Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putlee, Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

Lot No. 1.—A Bungalow with compound, containing by admeasurement with the public passage about 2,825 square yards, out of which 161 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by property of Jehangeer Bazonjee, on the north by the properties of Messrs. Cursetjee Cowasjee and A. D. DeSouza, on the west by Dhunjeebhoy and Putlee Road, and on the south by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.—2 Bungalows with compound, containing by admeasurement with the public passage about 3,481 square yards, out of which 184 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by property of Jehangeer Bazonjee, on the north by Lot No. 1, on the west by Dhunjeebhoy and Putlee Road, and on the south by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.—1 Bungalow with compound, containing by admeasurement with the public passage about 5,863 square yards, out of which 331 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by property of Jehangeer Bazonjee, on the north by Lot No. 2, on the west by Dhunjeebhoy and Putlee Road, and on the south by Girgaum Back Road.

Lot No. 4.—A piece of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement with public passage about 1682 square yards, out of which 195 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by Dhunjeebhoy and Putlee Road, on the north by the properties of Messrs. Cursetjee Cowasjee and A. D. DeSouza, on the west formerly the property of Mr. A. G. DeSa, now Church Mission property, and on the south by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.—A piece of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement with public passage about 1,430 square yards, out of which 108 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by Dhunjeebhoy and Putlee Road, on the north by Lot No. 4, on the west by formerly the property of Mr. A. G. DeSa, now Church Mission property, and on the south by Lot No. 6.

Lot No. 6.—1 Bungalow with compound, containing by admeasurement with public passage, about 7,023 square yards, out of which 444 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by Dhunjeebhoy and Putlee Road, on the north by Lot No. 5, on the west formerly the property of Mr. A. G. DeSa, and now Church Mission property, and on the south by Breach Candy Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.'s ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPL S STOCK, AND OF A CONSIGNMENT OF WELL SELECTED SAMPLE GOODS.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SHIPPERS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, and on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the premises of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, the following valuable and well selected assortment of goods, extra at once dispatch boxes with Hobb's patent locks and separate lock- p compartment inside, perfume distributors invaluable to invalids, Austrian bent wood folding chairs with arms, glass show cases, oval mirrors, cheval glasses, carved blackwood furniture, revolvers by Dean, and by Beattie with leather holsters, atmospheric churns for making butter from fresh milk, Aitken's charcoal filters wickered over, brass and iron four-post bedsteads by Peyton and Peyton, and other well-known makers, Tapestry and Brussels' carpeting, Jamanni wash stands complete with jug and basin, Japanned toilet services, best block tin French coffee pots, cockscrush traps, Yeatman's celebrated yeast powder, French perfume cases, stained-ten scopes, binoculars, engraving presses, oil paintings, Bohemian vases, stereographs, chromo-lithographs, photographs, guns, revolvers, dispatch boxes, sewing machine, writing desks, carpet bags, portmanteaus, overseer bags, powder flasks, shot belts, silver plated ware, cutlery, overland trunks, ice-making machines, stationery, cabinets, hanging lamps, Parian ornaments, jewellery, glass show cases, gold picture frame moulding, pat nt bill files, phantom bicycle, &c.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, AND FULL SIZED SELF-ACTING ORGANS.

These organs are of the best manufacture with full compass of tubes, and in power equal to a large band. One has 12 barrels with selections from the finest operas, as well as choice, dance, and song music ; the other has 6 barrels with similar assortment of music, though more limited in quantity. These fine instruments are invaluable for dinner or evening entertainments, producing as they do an incessant flow of music with no outlay beyond the prime cost. The oftener played on the better they are, and spare barrels of new music can be obtained from time to time at from £5 to £10 per barrel, comprising new airs, dances.

N. B.—Catalogues are ready, and the above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, a convenient, comfortable, and commodious dwelling-house, suitable for the residence of Hindoo families.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th March 1873, on the premises, by order of Vishnoo Trimbuck Moonim, of the Bombay Bria of Bankers, Narrow Myrall, the Mortgagee, with the consent of the Executor of the late Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

Lot No. 1.—A Bungalow with compound, containing by admeasurement with the public passage about 2,825 square yards, out of which 161 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by property of Jehangeer Bazonjee, on the north by the properties of Messrs. Cursetjee Cowasjee and A. D. DeSouza, on the west by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, and on the south by Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 2.—2 Bungalows with compound, containing by admeasurement with the public passage about 3,481 square yards, out of which 184 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by property of Jehangeer Bazonjee, on the north by Lot No. 1, on the west by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, and on the south by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3.—1 Bungalow with compound, containing by admeasurement with the public passage about 5,863 square yards, out of which 331 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by property of Jehangeer Bazonjee, on the north by Lot No. 2, on the west by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, and on the south by Girgaum Back Road.

Lot No. 4.—A piece of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement with public passage about 1682 square yards, out of which 195 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, on the north by the properties of Messrs. Cursetjee Cowasjee and A. D. DeSouza, on the west formerly the property of Mr. A. G. DeSa, now Church Mission property, and on the south by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 5.—A piece of vacant ground, containing by admeasurement with public passage about 1,430 square yards, out of which 108 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, on the north by Lot No. 4, on the west by formerly the property of Mr. A. G. DeSa, now Church Mission property, and on the south by Lot No. 6.

Lot No. 6.—1 Bungalow with compound, containing by admeasurement with public passage, about 7,023 square yards, out of which 444 square yards belongs to public passage, and bounded on the east by Dhunjeebhoy and Putloo Road, on the north by Lot No. 5, on the west formerly the property of Mr. A. G. DeSa, and now Church Mission property, and on the south by Breach Candy Road.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at their Auction room, Fort, where a plan of the premises could be seen, or at the Office of Mr. KHUNDERAW MOROJEE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of a large and choice collection of valuable, superior, and real Paythanee Turbans or Pagoodies.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 2 P.M., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Anoopchund Lalljee—

219 Paythanee Turbans.

The above goods are now on inspection.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Sha Morarbhoy Vizbhoocandass, on account of Narrayen Vittojee Jadow, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the dwelling-house thereon, situate on the east side of and facing the sixth Khetwady Street, in newt own, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Pestonjee Framjee and partly by the property of Sadoba Pandoorung, on or towards the west by the said Sixth Khetwady Street, on or towards the north by the property of Besonjee Shapoorjee, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to Nilkajee Luxmonjee, and at present of Bhoodeng Vinayek Purushram commonly called Angria, and which said land or ground contains by admeasurement 494 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2046, and which dwelling-house is assessed by the Assessor of Houses under No. 71, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Narrayen Vittojee Jadow and his tenants.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Patron.—H. E. Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay.

Vice-Patrons.—H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala, K.C.B., G.C.S.I. Rear Admiral A. Cumming, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

REGATTA.

SATURDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1873.

For YACHTS and BOATS *of all descriptions*, sailing and rowing.

Entry List is now open, and will close at 1 P.M. of 31st instant.—Apply to

HENRY MORLAND, Honorary Secretary,

Marine Office, 17th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per THUNDERBOLT, Goldsworthy, Master, from Liverpool, are request ed to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at their come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Goldsworthy will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Undersigned will be prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 3rd April, for the LANDING of the COMPANY'S STORES, MATERIALS, and FUEL in Bombay, from 1st May 1873 until 31st December 1875.

Copies of the Conditions and Form of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at Undersigned's Office, on or after the 21st instant.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES CURREY, Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Company's Office, Meadow Street, 17th March 1873.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS POWDER IS QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Ants, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemists and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shade Buildings, was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's-Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, as a cooling refresher, and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and, Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, PROPRIETORS.

NOTICES.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, Limited.—The FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 per SHARE, declared for the Half-year ending 31st December 1872, will be PAID on and after TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE.—From THIS DATE Mr. HERBERT COPE will act as AGENT of this CORPORATION in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Directors, R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RACES, 1873.

THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, at half-past 3 P.M., is fixed for SETTLING.

Settling will take place at the Stewards' Stand on the Byculla Race Course.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.

March 1873.

MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

(1.) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1872.

(2.) To declare a Dividend.

(3.) To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

(4.) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DAMODHUR MADHOWJEE has contracted and agreed to SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, together with messuage, tenements and dwelling-house and outhouses built and standing hereon, situate at Mahaluxmee, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Subdistrict of Mazagon, admeasuring 232 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Khooshalchand Lalchund, on or towards the west by the property of Shrikrishna Wassoodewjee, on or towards the north by the road leading to the Temple of Mahaluxmee, and on or towards the south by the properties of the said shrikrishna Wassoodewjee and Guoput Crishnajee, which said piece or parcel formerly was and is now in occupation of the said Damodhur Madhowjee.

All persons having any claim on or to the said piece of land, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or in any wise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to me, as Solicitor for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 10th day of March 1873.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, Purchasers' Attorney.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of Rs. 100 per candy, and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28g Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD, Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY the 20th instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about TWENTY-THREE NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and Fittings for Convicts only are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel ; the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department ; the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate which they were purchased

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and quiet.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Is. 10¼d.
London Bank	6 months' sight ...	Is. 11 5/16 to 11/32d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do. ...	Is. 11¼d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	Is. 11¼d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do. ...	Is. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ...	Is. 11 17/32d.
Do. do...	3 Do. do. ...	Is. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¾
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6-6 to 10-9
Carolus	200½
Mexican Dollars	223
Five-Franc Pieces	223½
Bar Silver...	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities...	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	102¼ to 102½
Four & ½ alf per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102¾
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.92	
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 115.	

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 15th March, compared with the statement issued on 8th March :—

LIABILITIES.	8th March.	15th March.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	251,68,711	248,59,404
Do. do.* do. at Branches.	31,80,626	39,81,789
Other Deposits	164,96,678	154,06,289
Post Bills	32,646	36,668
Cash Credits, undrawn...	3,78,617	348,366
Rs.	523,41,068	517,07,498
ASSETT.		
Government Securities...	71,12,983	74,54,506
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,30,879	20,00,479
Loans, on Security of do. do. ...	10,71,378	15,99,703
Current Accounts overdrawn	4,889	4,954
Bills Discounted...	127,15,332	132,22,693
Stamps	5,902	5,488
Head Stock ... ... Rs. 4,94,680		
Amount applied in reduction „ 75,000	4,19,680	4,19,680
Bullion	4,37,834	4,79,985
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	4,48,181	3,58,302
Cash and Currency Notes	262,34,930	263,34,686
Rs.	523,41,068	517,07,498

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed quiet, but steady, without any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 13		
1,000 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 8 lbs. „ „ 5 13		
1,000 „ B Orange White Prints	24 „ 28 „ „ „ 4 4		
1,000 „ White Dorias	40 „ 10 „ „ „ 2 4		

COTTON.

The market has been dull, and prices have further declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at Rs. 216 to Rs. 217	
„ Akote „	at „ 223 to „ 225	
„ Broach „	at „ 248 to „ 250	
„ Hingunghaut „	at „ 250 to „ 252	
„ Dholleras (May delivery)	at „ 214 to „ 216	

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies New Bhownuggur,	Ready ...	at Rs. 218	
50 „ „	Ready ...	at „ 218	
75 „ „ Julgaum F.P.B. „	...	at „ 217	
100 „ „ Dhollerah	2nd May ...	at „ 216	
150 „ „ Broach M.G.	30th April ...	at „ 244	
50 „ „	Ready ...	at „ 243	
400 „ „ Khandeish	...	at „ 204-209	
40 „ „ Veravul	...	at „ 192	
50 „ Old Sawginned	...	at „ 217½	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Acacia	Henderson ...	Sunderland, Oct. 15.
	Cingalese (s) ...	Black ...	London, ...
	Commerciant ...	Frédic ...	Mauritius, Jan. 25.
	Lemlot	Tyjeca ...	Cardiff, Oct. 20.
17	St. George ...	Hell ...	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
	Kurrachee (s) ...	Henderson ...	Kurrachee, March 14.
	Black Prince ...	Hawkins ...	Liverpool.
	Shive Bheem ...	Corbran ...	Liverpool, Oct. 18.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Raffin ...	Carwar, March 14.
	Atholl (s)	Scott ...	Liverpool, Feb. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Moorcroft (s) ...	Cawley ...	Bassein.
	Peshawur (s) ...	White ...	Aden and Suez.
	Pehlwan (s) ...	Guierelse ...	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Brig Syed M. A. Coburbux, Nacoda, Coyalspatam and Tuticorin.

Brig Otto, Nacoda, Colombo and intermediate ports.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pehlwan, for Veraval and Cutch.

...er Kurrachee, for Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

...ivy (s) ... ... London.

DEPARTURES. Destination.

...is (s) ... ... Calcutta.

...ux ... ... Poorie.

...oy (s) ... ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

6,658 bags and 593 bundles iron, Tejpal and Dhurumsey Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

...kegs red lead, Framjee D. Wadia.

...poon, s, 15 cases champagne, Sorabjee Rustom...walla.

...aire, s, 200 barrels cement, Essabjee Adamjee ; ...s mavicks, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 250 barrels Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co.

..., 50 cases beer, John S. Elmore and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alexandre, 18 bales hides, S S Mahomed & Co ; 104 bales cotton, W Dewjee ; 100 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Kenkler Preiswerck and Co ; 125 bales cotton, B Bhowanjee ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Jenush Law, 300 bags linseed, P Versy.

John Adamson, s, 75 bales cotton, M Ebramjee ; 64 bales cotton, N Bhimjee ; 750 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 39 bales cotton, B Ambaidass.

Urbino, s, 88 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy ; 100 bales cotton, C Pittamber ; 10 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 75 bales cotton, H Gangjee.

Mathew Cay, s, 2,695 bundles coir yarn, N Govindjee ; 50 bales wool, J Vurjia ; 200 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchill and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Watson, Bogle and Co ; 9 bales cotton, E Ameerchoy, 23 bales hemp, M Nuthoobhoy.

Neera, s, 5,000 bundles coir yarn, M Mooljee ; 100 bales wool, J D Varria ; 100 bales wool, B Canjee ; 50 bales wool, J Vurjia ; 200 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co ; 278 bales cotton, J C Bomanjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 437 bags linseed and 325 bags rapeseed, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, C Mowjee ; 99 bales wool, S Mooljee.

Australia, s, 1,000 bales cotton, Meyer and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 40 bales cotton, Sallamon Moladina ; 579 bags wheat, B I S N Co ; 50 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Alice Otto, s, 1,000 bundles myrabellams, Ralli Brothers.

Lady Allen, 50 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

Arabiana, s, 1,000 bundles gullis, S Mooljee.

Hydaspes, s, 50 bales wool, Kurrimbhoy Ebram ; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 70 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

America, s, 30 cases fishmaws, and 160 bundles nuxvomica, M Allaun ; 20 bales hides, P Damjee ; 6 bales hides, B Nowjee ; 19 bales hides, A Abba ; 18 bales hides, E Abdulhoy ; 15 bales skins, W H Abdoola and Co ; 2 bales hides and skins, M Ameerodinthoy ; 58 bales hides, C Ebram ; 32 bales hides, B Vollithoy ; 20 bales hides and 175 casks oil, S Sallay Mahomed and Co ; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, S Narrorjee ; 13 bales hides, D Hassom ; 2 cases feathers, and 15 bales hides, R Gufforbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 32 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 50 bales cotton, N Manockjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

Aristocrat, s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes, s, 10 bundles silk, Behrend Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Hydaspes, s, 160 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.

Aretusa, s, 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane Law, 70 bundles myrabellams, S Tyabjee and Co ; 750 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Aretusa, s, 10 pots rose oil, S H Bugdady ; 2 cases benjamin, H M Ebram and M Jaffer.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Chester, s, 96 casks cocoanut oil, and 3,000 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hilton Philipsen, s, 1,000 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co ; 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu, s, 2 boxes Cambay stones, S N Tolatee ; 28 bundles pearls, S Khaker ; 2 bags betlenuts, M Manjee ; 2 bales cotton, R Jugnath ; 25 chests opium, M Vishhoocundass ; 50 chests opium, D C Tata ; 100 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 10 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 2 boxes silver coins, H S H Hubib ; 22 chests opium, Dhunjeebaw and Co ; 25 packages raisins, Ebram Hassom ; 14 bales cotton, L Cawlram ; 35 chests opium, K D Sassoon ; 24 packages bhyasbols, S N Tolatee and Co ; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Siteram ; 60 cases olibanum, S M Tolatee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu, s, 13 chests opium, H Goolmookray.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Huyshe, Major General, Inspector General, Bengal, on duty, from Mhow.

Elliott, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

MARCH 15.

Crawley, Captain, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (for Musketry), on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Brooke, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 37th Foot, on leave, from Meean Meer.

Bethune, Lieutenant, 37th Foot, on leave, from Meean Meer.

Anderson, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Meean Meer.

MARCH 16.

Marryat, Lieutenant, 96th Regiment, on leave, from Dinapore.

White, Captain, H. M.'s 1-17th Regiment, on leave, from Lucknow.

Ogilvie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Rawul Pindee.

Creagh, Captain, 5th Bengal Fusiliers, on leave, from Sind.

MARCH 17.

Bayley, Major, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Graham, Lieutenant, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Cruick-hank, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Johnstone, Dy. Ins. Genl of Hos., Ind. Med. Department, on duty, from Carwar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15.

Hatch, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Stack, Major, Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

MARCH 16.

James, Captain, Brigadier Major, from leave, to Poona.

MARCH 17.

Wilson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

White, Captain, H. M.'s 17th Foot, on leave, to Europe.

Marryat, Lieutenant, 96th Regiment, on leave, to Europe.

Pirie, Colonel, 10th Regiment, N. L. I., on furlough, to Europe.

Greenfield, Captain, Adjutant Deolee Irreg Force, on furlough, to Europe.

Pethune, Lieutenant, 37th Foot, on leave, to Europe.

Brooke, Lieutenant, 37th Foot, on leave, to Europe.

Westropp, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Silifant, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, on sick leave, to Europe.

Smith, Surgeon, Medical Service, on furlough, to Europe.

Wakefield, Major, 33rd Regiment, on duty, to Poorundhur.

Hamilton, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.

Packle, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Heard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., on furlough, to Europe.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Maj.-General J. T. GRANT, C.B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 15th March, 1873.

Lieut. Hope, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 2nd Sind Horse, attached to the 1st Light Cavalry, is directed to rejoin his own Regiment.

The leave of absence granted to Major White, 56th Foot, in Division Order No. 109, of the 3rd instant, will reckon from the 1st March 1873 instead of the date therein mentioned.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th March 1873.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. and Local Maj. A. Austin, 1st Bat. 6th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, and join the depot of his regiment.

Capt. H. W. Shoubridge, Bea. S. C, (on return from furlough) is attached to the 17th Ben. Cav, for duty, at his own request.

Capt. G. N. Channer, S. C, recently returned from furlough, is attached to the 1st Goorkha Regt.

Lt. C. F. Vice, 85th Foot, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the half-yearly committee on the 10th July 1868, is reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee, agreeably to G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Medical Division Order, dated the 24th Feb. 1873, directing Surg. F. L. Dickson, M.D., to continue to do duty with the depot of the Bengal Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, after leave on private affairs.

Bengal Presidency Division Order, dated the 20th Feb. 1873, directing Surg. A. J. Dale, M.B., 22nd N. L., to assume medical charge of the civil station of Jhelum, in addition to his other duties, vice Asst. Surg. F. C. Nicholson, M.B., directed to proceed to Calcutta.

Dated the 20th Feb, 1873, directing Asst. Surg. F. C. Nicholson, M.B., on being relieved of the civil medical duties at Jhelum, to proceed to Calcutta, and report himself to the Dep. Insp. Genl. of Hospitals, Presidency Circle.

Presidency District Order, dated the 19th Feb. 1873, posting Maj. J. B. Saunders, Beng. Cav., recently returned from furlough, to Fort William, for general duty, temporarily.

Dated the 24th Feb, 1873, directing Asst. Surg. E. Palmer, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Port Blair, in medical charge of the party of convicts and military guard.

Jhansee Station Order, dated the 31st Aug. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. R. Macmullen, 103rd Foot, to take medical charge of the 30th N. I, and detachment 14th Beng. Cav., no medical officer of the Indian Service being available.

Peshawur Station Order, dated the 17th Dec. 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. Surg. W. A. C. Roe, 21st Punjab N. I, to the medical charge of the Staff, during the absence of Surg J. C. Morice, 16th Ben. Cav.

Dugshai Station Order, dated the 15th Feb. 1873, appointing Capt. J. H. Famfield, 1st Bat, 11th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. E. L. Street, 1st Bat. 11th Foot, proceeded to join the head-quarters of his regiment, with effect from the 15th Feb. 1873.

Subathoo Station Order, dated the 15 h Feb. 1873, appointing Lt. (Local Capt.) C. S. Bailey, 1st Bat. 11th Foot. to be Station Staff Officer.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 4th Feb. 1873, directing Staff Asst. Surg. F. P. Staples to assume medical charge of No. 7 Bat. 23rd Brig R. A., and the Staff, vice Asst. Surg. J.B. Hamilton, M.D.

Mhow Brigade Order, dated the 14th Feb. 1873, appointing Asst. Surg. T. Ramsay to the medical charge of the 109th L. I., from the 11th to the 27th Oct. 1872.

40th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 24th Dec. 1872, appointing Lt. J. Brougham to officiate as Adjt., vice Lieutenant A. Wilkinson, resigned the appointment.

29th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th Feb. 1873, making the following appointments, consequent on the transfer to the 16th Ben. Cav. of Capt. J. Upperton, 2nd Squad. Officer, with effect from the 8th Jan. 1873, pending the arrival of Capt. A. G. Owen :—

Capt. W. Loch, 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

Lt. G. M. Abbott, 1st Squad Sub., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties.

29th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 29th Dec. 1872, making the following officiating appointments, in the room of Lt. Col. C. M. Longmore, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave :—

Maj. M. G. Smith, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt. A. Fitzgerald, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer, and Lt. T. L. Lewis, Qmr., to officiate as Adjt.

Lt. C. J. R. Fulford. 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Qmr. in addition to his other duties.

38th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 17th Feb. 1873, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the return from furlough of Lt. Col. A. A. Bruce :—

Lt. Col. A. A. Bruce, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt. F. A. Montriou, Adjt. and officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to revert to his appointment of officiating Wing Officer.

39th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd Feb. 1873, making the following officiating appointments in the room of Capt. J. H. Baldwin, Wing Officer, proceeded on sick leave :—

Capt. E. M. Forbes, Adjt. to officiate as Wing Officer, and Lt. A. T. Bamon, 2nd Wing Sub., and officiating Qmr., to officiate as Adjt. in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars.—Asst. Surg. A. Lewis, M. D., to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

11th Hussars.—Surg Maj G. Pain, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars.—Capt. E. B. Wake, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

57th Foot (1st Battalion.)—Capt. J. Creagh (Offg. Asst. Qr.-Mr. Genl.), for one month from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

15th Foot (2nd Ba talion.)—Lt. G. Wingate, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

40th Foot.—Qr-Mr. W. Foster, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Maj. and Local Lt. Col. J. R. Lovett, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

57th Foot.—Lt. W. N. Darnell, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment ; and thence to England, for eighteen months from dat. of embarkation, on private affairs.

58th Foot.—Maj. and Bt. Lt. Col. R. C. Whitehead, from the 16th to the 28th Feb., to remain at Bombay, on medical certificate, in extension.

103th Foot.—Lt. W. W. James, to Bombay, one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board ; and thence to Eng land, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

103th Foot.—Sub Lt. P. E. Henderson, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Bt. Capt. F. A. Darley (Qnr 3rd N. I), to Calcutta, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Surg. W. Ashton, M. D., (attached to the 58th Foot), for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Asst. Surg. R. Murphy, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Asst. Surg. F. A. Davy, M. D., to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, March 15.)

Mr. H. R. Clarke, Mag. and Collr. of Futtehpore, six months' special leave to Europe, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 15th March 1873, together with subsidiary leave from the date when Mr. Robertson assumed charge of the office.

Mr. J. Quinn, Offg. Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr., Cawnpore, 20 months' furlough to Europe, with effect from the 7th April 1873, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council having sanctioned an increase of the number of subordinate Judges in the North-Western Provinces, Mr. A. C. Tupp, Asst. Supt of Dehra Doon, is appointed under Section 5 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act (VI. of 1871), to be Subordinate Judge of Dehra Doon in addition to his other duties.

Under Section 29 of the same Act, Mr. A. C. Tupp, Subordinate Judge, to be invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500 within the limits of the district of Dehra Doon, except the pergunnah of Jounsar Bawar.

The Rev. H. W. Crofton, B.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of the Punjab, to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Shahjehanpore.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom ...	Mar. 24 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	„ 21 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee...	„ 28 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China ...	„ 25 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after
Australia ...	April 5 ...	4-30 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c ...	„ 14 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c...	„ 14 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows th dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Tuesday ... Mar. 25	Monday ...	May 19
„ ... Apr. 8	„ ...	June 2
„ ... „ 22	„ ...	„ 16
... „ 5	„ ...	„ 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday ... Apr. 5	Saturday ...	May 18
„ ... May 3	„ ...	June 23

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 as. 8 pice.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.	
Monday ...	Apr. 14	Monday ...	Mar. 24
„ ...	May 12	„ ...	Apr. 21
„ ...	June 6	„ ...	May 19
		„ ...	June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
April 14. ...	April 22.	April 25. ...	May 7.
May 12. ...	May 20.	May 23. ...	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
April 12. ...	April 21.	April 24. ...	May 2.
May 10. ...	May 19.	May 22. ...	May 30.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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Per Annum ...	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission—ONE RUPEE.

OPEN on WEDNESDAY from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. to PURDA LADIES only ; after that hour to Ladies or Families only. Admission—ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SULLIVAN—March 11th, at Bangalore, Chool-y, the wife of Mr. J. J. Sullivan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER—HARDING—March 3rd, at John's Church, by Revd. T. S. Leupolt, C.M.S., G. A. Butler, Esq., to Charlotte Ruth, young-st daughter of Revd. H. Harding, D.M., Incumbent of Tilstone, Fearnell, Cheshire.

ROW—BELL—March 8th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dennis H. G. Dunne, Edwin H. P. Row, to Minnie, only daughter of the late James Bell, Esq., of Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

OSBORN—March 12th, at Beypoor, Fanny, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. Osborn, M. S. C., aged 2 years and 10 months.

RUNSMAN—March 6th, of Dysentry and Convulsions, the beloved infant son of Archibald Runsman, E. I., Railway, Howrah, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 24 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1873.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S timely appeal to Parliament on behalf of the seamen of our mercantile marine, concerns not only the coasting but also the sea-going vessels of England, and as this country has something to do with the English sea-borne trade, it is only reasonable that we should take some interest in the settlement of the question which is now before the English legislature. As a question of humanity, whatever measures may be adopted for diminishing the risk to life amongst British sailors will be a matter for public congratulation in which India may be permitted to join. As a commercial question, our interest in the reform that may follow the present discussion is quite inconsiderable, being limited to the losses incurred in this country from shipping goods in leaky ships, and to losses by shipwreck. We are not at present able to say to what extent, if any, these losses do occur, but they must, in the way our sea-borne commerce is at present managed, be very small indeed.

As a matter of safety to the lives of individuals who go to sea in ships and do their business in great waters, Mr. Plimsoll's movement is full of interest to the European residents of India, nearly as much so as it is to the sailors enga ged in the India trade. The character of that trade in so far as transport is concerned, is changing fast, and a very short time will suffice for completely replacing sailing vessels by steamers, and abolishing the Cape for the Mediterranean route. A new class of steam-ships, built to suit the Suez Canal, is replacing the old North American, Tyne, and Liverpool wooden sailing vessels in which the foreign commerce of India was formerly carried.

The modern "canal boat" is an iron vessel, long, low, crank, and wall-sided ; provided with considerable stowage-room, possessing good speed, and fair steerage qualities. The most approved vessel of this class is one which completes the passage between England and India with a maximum of speed and a minimum expenditure of coal in proportion to the cargo stowage space. The contrast to the "canal boat" is the "Mail" boat" of the P. and O. Company ; but it should be remembered that although the vessels of the P. and O. Company are capable of steaming through the Suez Canal, they were not expres ly built to suit that channel. It can scarcely however be expected that the ordinary ships of commerce should be so thoroughly built for speed, strength, and general sea-worthiness, as vessels which are maintained for a special service and gain large profits from a high class passenger traffic and enjoy a Government subsidy.

The doubt which was so long encouraged by English engineers that the Suez Canal would not be a success, prevented the English ship-owner from building suitable vessels for the Canal until the work was actually completed. But from the time that the Canal was opened for commerce, no delay in providing vessels for the trade was allowed to occur, and the rapidity with which the Clyde has furnished "canal "boats" for India has been not a little astonishing. However unfavourably the existing "canal "boats" may compare with the vessels of the P. and O. Company, it is proper to remark that the season during which the home commerce of India is carried excludes a part of the English winter and a part of the Indian south-west monsoon. It is not however to be supposed that the canal boat need not be built to suit the most boisterous weather of the English Channel, or the steady hard winds of June and July in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean. The trade to India by canal boat has not yet been sufficiently tried to thoroughly test the sea-going qualities of the new vessels. The canal boat lacks the comeliness of the old steam vessel ; the absence of bowsprit and jibboom and the abrupt cut-water, give to the forward part of these boats what to the eye of an old sailor would appear to be a deformity. The great length, in proportion to the depth and beam, are also ill-looking alterations which appear to detract from security. But it is in the masting of the canal boat that the greatest error has been committed. As a means of propulsion in the event of a break-down of the engines, the spars and sails are well-nigh useless. The long iron hull with two or three stunted sticks pointing upwards from the deck, and with three or four fore-and-aft and square sails swelling to the breeze like pocket handkerchiefs of large size, convey at once even to the mind of a landsman that this is an apology for sailing. The huge ship of two or three thousand tons, exhibiting a spread of canvas sufficient only for a vessel of a fifth of the tonnage, looks like a log upon the water, and if not quite unmanageable in fine weather and a fair or leading wind, would probably be in imminent danger in a hurricane or in a stiff gale on a lee shore. Wherever a "break-down" has already occurred, if it has not been followed by disaster, such disaster has not been prevented by the sailing powers of the ship.

We are entitled to dwell upon these objections to the canal boats, more on account of the passengers than of the cargo that they carry. It may be said that they should be judged as cargo vessels and not as passenger ships. This argument might be sufficient if the canal boats carried no crews, or if the lives of sailors were not of equal value as the lives of passengers, but the truth is that although the canal boats are virtually cargo vessels, they compete very successfully with the P. and O. Company for the high class passenger trade of India ; offering, as they do, a first class passage at least 25 per cent. below the rates of the P. and O. Company. This competition is so far successful that more than one-half of the Europeans journeying between England and India do so in the canal boats. And as the whole European population is a moving population, going backwards and forwards between England and this country, to be able to do so cheaply and safely are considerations of considerable importance.

What the outcome of Mr. Plimsoll's motion will be it is not difficult to foresee. Considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon the member for Derby. He has a couple of law suits upon his hands, and has found it necessary and becoming to make an apology to the House of Commons for having used certain expressions in his

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. PESHWAN, 51 tons, Captain T. Gueizelar, sailed yesterday for Cotch with a general cargo and 51 deck passengers.

THE BRIG OTTO, 147 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo and intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE SHIP BLACK PRINCE, 803 tons, Captain H. Hawkins, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,035 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BRIG SYED MAHOMED ABDOOL CADUR BUX, 127 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Calapatam and Tuticorin with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE VILLE DU TEMPLE, 546 tons, Captain Plessin, arrived on the 15th inst. from Cardiff (Nov. 12th) with a cargo of 646 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE STEAMER SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived yesterday from Coast and Carwar (March 14th) with a general cargo, and Dr. T. B. Johnstone and 40 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE LEOPIOT, 481 tons, Captain A. A. Tylpa, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Cardiff (October 20th) with a cargo of 635 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP SIR GEORGE, 898 tons, Captain J. R. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (November 1st) with a cargo of 2,525 tons coals and 106½ tons coke. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP OCTAVIA, 950 tons, Captain J. Twaits, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Shields (October 8th) with a cargo of 1,200 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE BARQUE ACACIA, 390 tons, Captain James Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Sunderland (October 15th) with a cargo of 583 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE SHIP AUGUSTA, 1,296 tons, Captain E. Raynes, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Liverpool (October 26th) with a cargo of 1,821 tons coals, and 11 of the crew and officers of the barque Antonio, as passengers. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. SINGALESE, 834 tons, Captain Black, arrived in harbour on the 16 h instant from London via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 100 casks fire-clay, 2,909 fire bricks, 100 cases spikes for chairs, 2,866 steel rails, 28,851 nos creosoted sleepers, and 4 bags specie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE BARQUE COMMERCENT, 281 tons, Captain Frederic Chameau, arrived on the 16th inst. from Mauritius (25th January) with a cargo of 5,423 bags sugar, and the following passengers:—Mr. Lewis Powel Rogers, Mr. Hajee Osmah, Mr. Ballo, and 4 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Mahomed Sidick.

THE following is a list of passengers per s.s. Java, which left Calcutta on the 13th instant for coast ports and Bombay:—Mr. W. Alpine, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Green, Mr. T. O. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter and child, Miss Geary and Mr. Geary, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lumsden and 3 children, Mrs. Scallan, Mr. C. Low, and Mrs. A. Watson and child.

THE S.S. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 471 tons, Captain W. A. Hibbert, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Jeddah (February 23rd) calling at Hoodeida and Aden with 204 adults and 38 children. She brought the following cargo:—From Jeddah—59 packages specie of the value of Rs. 50,225, and 17 packages almonds. From Hoodeida—22 packages specie of the value of Rs. 13,975, 152 packages senna-leaves, 32 packages hides, 23 packages logwood, 7 packages cowries, and 55 tons sujeekhar. For Aden—2 cases old looking glasses. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Ebram Dada.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Kurrachee (March 14th) with the following passengers:—Mr. Merewether, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, two children, and servant, Mr. G. W. Barwise, Mrs. Shirt, and two children, Mrs. Williams, Mr. G. Moore and servant, Mrs. Fern, Mr. C. Law, Mr. Allen, and forty-six deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—9 bundles specie, 424 packages ivory, 4 bundles horns, 33 packages indigo, 23 bundles post-ashionuts, 292 bales wool, 1 base instruments, 2 cases powder, 1 package cotton. The above cargo was transhipped from the s.s. Patna, from Jeddah, Aden and Muscat.

THE BARQUE KINGDOM O' FIFE, 496 tons, Captain J. Irvine, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from London (November 7th) with a cargo of 29 cases wine and spirits, 169 cases and 2 butts wine, 2 casks China ware, 26 cases glassware, 100 cases paper, 325 cases candles, 2 cases pencils, 11 cases soap, 5 casks hardware, 255 kegs nails, 100 bundles baskets, 4 cases drugs and provisions, 16 cases liquor, 4 cases provisions, 2 hogsheads brandy, 3 hogsheads spirit, 332 rails, 3 cases colour, 132 packages merchandise, 10 cases gin, 65 cases ale, 40 cases provisions and oilmanstores, 100 packages beer, 135 cases bottled beer, 300 cases Geneva, 105 cases oilmanstores, 7 packages earthenware, 8 packages toys, &c., 7 cases biscuits, 1 case cocoa, 2 casks and 1 case sugar, 371 packages glass, 1 case perfumery, 5 cases lamps, 16 bundles tubes, 100 kegs lead, 16 casks lead pipes, 12 cases corks, and 4 cases drugs. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Remington & Co.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION AT GODHRA.

WE are informed that on the 5th instant, a serious fire broke out at Godhra, by which nearly 400 houses were completely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about two lacs of rupees.

HIGH COURT.

THE following case was heard before Mr. Justice Green yesterday:—

WRIT OF CERTIORARI.

In the matter of the writ of *certiorari* against the Second Magistrate of Police, in which Mr. Mayhew had obtained a rule to show cause for the removal into the Civil Court of the proceedings, Mr. Anstey applied to Mr. Justice Green to fix a day for the hearing. He thought probably that it was a matter which would come on before two Judges.

Mr. Justice Green said that he had spoken to the Chief Justice and he did not think it necessary that two judges should sit to hear the matter. The matter might have come on yesterday but for the Advocate-General having to reply in the matter of the review of the proceeding in the DeGa conspiracy case.

The matter was fixed to come on this morning after the short causes.

SHOCKING WIFE MURDER AT CAMATEEPOORA.

ABOUT 10 o'clock yesterday morning an atrocious murder was committed at the end of No. 13, Camateepoora Street. The victim was a young woman of the Mahang caste, aged about sixteen years, by name Jaffa, and the murderer is her husband, about twenty-five years old, and by name Roopa Hybutee. The woman had some altercation with her husband about one year ago, and she summoned him to the Girgaum Police Court, charging him with assault. The husband was warned and discharged, but since then the woman has refused to live with him, although he has asked her several times to do so. At a dinner party on Tuesday evening Roopa again asked his father-in-law to send back his wife to him, but he refused, and yesterday morning as he saw Jaffa passing with a chatty of water, he took a knife and rushed up and asked her why she would not come and live with him. On her replying that she would not live with him, he stabbed her. The knife was one of those commonly used by shoemakers, about four inches long, and with it he inflicted a wound on the centre of the right breast and a second below the left breast in the region of the heart, which penetrated the heart, and proved fatal. The murderer, when he saw his wife drop down, ran away, but he had only gone a few paces when he was seized by a police sepoy. He admits having committed the murder.

An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, which has been adjourned till to-morrow.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.—A CURATIVE HINT IN ITSELF.—The idea of this great remedy is due to Dr. Sheaut, of South Carolina, U. S. He consulted with Horace H. Day, the distinguished India-rubber manufacturer of New York, who assisted in perfecting the commodity by the addition of India-rubber, and to them jointly a patent was issued by the United States Patent Office in 1845. Those gentlemen, finding difficulties in preparing the plaster on a large scale, sold out to Dr. Thomas Allcock (now General), a graduate of the College of Pharmacy of New York, who, with another distinguished chemist, at length were successful in overcoming all the difficulties, and now prepare a plaster uniform, and whose qualities neither time nor climate can in any way affect. This article is equal as a remedy to the Spanish fly blister, yet makes no sore and never affects the kidneys; is convenient for all sores and conditions, usually only producing a "blush" on the skin, and more certainly curative than blisters or blisters, and without prostration and pain of the latter. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers, with full directions for use, or it may rise to suit. Principal Agency for Great Britain and Colonies, 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool. All orders and communications should be addressed to HENRY D. BRANDRETH, Sole Proprietor, Allcock's Porous Plaster Company (of New York), 57, Great Charlotte-street, Liverpool, England.

Agents—BAZETHAIE & COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

DREADFUL MURDER IN NUGGER, AND GALLANT ARREST OF THE MURDERERS.

A DREADFUL story comes from the usually quiet and dull station of Ahmednuggur. It appears that on the night of the 14th inst., about 9 P.M., two Poojabee sepoys belonging to the 13th N.I. went, armed with their guns and ammunition, to the Sudder Bazaar, and on some pretence or other persuaded two prostitutes of the Mang caste to leave their house with them. As soon as they came into the street they began loading their rifles and fired at the women, but missing them, unfortunately shot a bystander named Mallari Mahar, who fell dead on the spot. Nathoo Purmanand, a havildar of police, hearing the report of the guns rushed to the rescue, but was at once fired at and shot dead, while a third man was severely wounded at the same time. After this the murderers made off, hotly pursued by the police. Captain Daniell, the energetic Superintendent of Police, as soon as he was informed of the sad occurrence, started in pursuit, and the whole night was spent in search of the fugitives, but favoured by the night they were soon lost sight of. Still Captain Daniell kept up the search, every road, every bye-path was carefully guarded, until early in the morning he himself came upon them in the jungle of Sendy Packordie, about seven miles from Nugger. No sooner did they see their pursuers than they began to fire again, which the gallant Captain of course did not leave unanswered. He wounded one of them and arrested him; the other, after firing six or seven shots at the Captain, and luckily missing him each time, was also caught, but only when he had spent all his ammunition. We are glad to hear that Captain Daniell was not hurt; the Bombay Presidency could ill spare one of its most gallant and efficient police officers. Poor Nathoo Purmanand, the havildar, deserved a better fate. He was as fine a fellow as one could wish to have in the police, and we trust that something will be done for his widow and children.

AN APPLICATION TO RESTRAIN A SALE OF TEA.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, on behalf of the plaintiffs in the case of Balakidas Lalchund and another v. Hurjeevundas Mohundas, applied to Mr. Justice Green for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling ninety chests of tea. The sale had been advertised to take place this afternoon. The facts of the case, said the learned counsel, were curious. In June 1870 two of the parties entered into a partnership under the name of Hurjeevun Madhowjee for the purpose of dealing in tea. Plaintiffs afterwards joined in the partnership and had the authority to buy and sell tea on their joint account. Plaintiffs sold a large consignment to some Afghan customers; and Rs. 2,650 remained unpaid on account of the partnership. The question in the suit arose in respect of the said sum. Another transaction was also entered into on account of another partnership in which Dolla Manchund was a partner with the others, and twenty-six chests of tea were bought and sold. Rs. 1,475 in respect of the second transaction remained unpaid on account of the partnership. In respect of neither partnership had the accounts been taken, and plaintiffs said something would be found due to them when the accounts were taken instead of their being indebted to the defendant. There were, therefore, two sums of Rs. 2,650 and Rs. 1,475 in dispute between the parties. Certain negotiations for a settlement were conducted, and the result was that one of the plaintiffs, who is blind, and a grandson of his, a mere boy, were prevailed upon to pledge with defendant 104 chests of tea. The ninety chests, the sale of which it was now sought to restrain, formed part of the 104 chests so pledged. An entry was also made in the defendant's books. The plaintiffs said that the consideration for making the entry had now failed, and that the sale of the chests ought not to proceed. Since January last the defendants had taken no steps to enforce their pretended claim. The plaintiffs were anxious to secure the defendant against any possible loss. The learned counsel, therefore, applied in terms of the prayer of the plaint that the defendants might be restrained from selling the ninety chests of tea upon plaintiffs by their counsel undertaking to file a suit in respect of the matters in difference, and depositing forthwith with the Prothonotary of the Court the sum of Rs. 4,227 until the further order of the Court.

Mr. Justice Green granted upon these terms a rule *nisi* with an *ad interim* injunction to restrain the sale of the tea.

CHARGE TO THE JURY IN PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S CASE.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY'S summary of his charge to the Jury, drawn up by himself, so far as it affects the points at issue, is as follows:—

After referring to the supposed motive of Pestonjee Dinshaw to get rid of the two DeGas, alleged by the Advocate-General, and denied by the counsel for both prisoners, I read the provision in the will of Anne Stephens, dated 24th June 1863 (exhibit G) (Mrs. DeGa's grand-mother), by which, after having devised Rs. 30,000 to one of her daughters, and Rs. 25,000 to another of them, the testatrix directed her trustees, namely, her son, Henry Stephens, and her daughters, Eliza De Penha (afterwards Mrs. Philips) to set apart Rs. 10,000 for her grand-daughter, Rose Mary (now Mrs. DeGa), which, with the yearly accumulations of interest thereon, was to be paid to Rose Mary when she should marry or attain 21.

I stated that she would be entitled to receive that legacy with its accumulated interest on her marriage with Nicholas DeGa, which event took place on the 7th of February 1872, but that the evidence of Mr. DeGa shewed that, although he applied for the legacy, and also for a third part of the residue of the estate of Henry Stephens (son and executor of Anna Stephens and father of Rose Mary DeGa), all that his wife received was a sum of Rs. 700 on account of the interest due on the legacy of Rs. 10,000, which Rs. 700 she received on the 12th February 1872.

I then referred to the suit No. 543 of 1872, the plaint in which (exhibit A) was filed on the 1st of October 1872 by Nicholas DeGa and his wife against Anne Pennell, Pestonjee Dinshaw, and two infant defendants; reading the prayer of that plaint to the jury, also the rule *nisi* dated the 4th November 1872 (exhibit B) for an *interim* injunction, served on Pestonjee Dinshaw on the 25th of that month.

I referred to the attempts to compromise that suit made by the second prisoner, Succaram, on behalf of Mrs. Pennell and Pestonjee Dinshaw, the abortive attempt to compromise evidenced by the letter of the 7th October 1872 (exhibit D), not signed or addressed, but which was proved to be in the handwriting of Pestonjee Dinshaw and was brought up on that day to Mr. and Mrs. DeGa for their signatures, but the terms in which were refused, as their solicitors advised them not to accept them.

I then read to the jury the letter (the date of which, speaking now from memory and not having the exhibits before me, was, I think, the 5th of December 1872) to the terms of which Mr. and Mrs. DeGa agreed, and instructed their solicitors to that effect. By that letter Rs. 12,000 (or Rs. 12,500) were to be paid within one month to Mr. and Mrs. DeGa and certain property handed over to them in full satisfaction of their claims, and thereupon the suit No. 543 of 1872 was to be withdrawn.

I dwelt at some little length on this part of the case and asked the jury to consider the effect of such transactions as to the question of motive suggested by the prosecution, and denied by the counsel for the defence.

I next invited the particular attention of the jury to the evidence of the Borah, Alli Mahomed, and asked them whether they felt they could place reliance on it, and whether they thought his evidence of the interviews which he said he had with both the prisoners, was or was not corroborated by the evidence elicited by Mr. Anstey in his cross-examination of the Khan Bahadoor Acbar Alli, and of his son Abdool Alli, as to what the Borah Alli Mahomed had said when he came and disclosed to the Khan Bahadoor on Monday, the 9th December 1872 (two days before the interview at Kakeesha's), the overtures which he said that Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram had for the last two months been making to him to look out for a man for them, he (Alli Mahomed), as Khan Bahadoor says, stating at such interview on the 9th December that he was quite sure they would carry out their intention of murdering the two persons.

I told the jury that such evidence should not be regarded simply by itself, but in connection with what passed at Kakeesha's two days after, namely, on the night of Wednesday, the 11th December, and also that what passed at that interview (on the 11th December) and was overheard by the police, should be considered by the jury not as an isolated transaction, but with reference to, and in connection with, the other evidence in the case.

I read over to the jury the Borah Alli Mahomed's evidence as well as the material parts of the evidence of Mr. Vincent, Mr. Mills, Abdool Alli (who gave his evidence as he always does in English with remarkable precision, and a thorough knowledge of our idiom), of Inspector Ahmed Ali and of Kakeesha, the fakeer, and the whole of Mr. Flynn's evidence.

I told the jury that there appeared to be nothing in the evidence to show whether Pestonjee Dinshaw believed in sorcery or not, and asked them if they thought it likely that he did.

I reminded them that Pestonjee Dinshaw was a solicitor of the High Court, and that, as pointed out by counsel for the defence, he had as clerk to Mr. Cleveland, together with that gentleman, witnessed the execution of the will of Anne Stephens, dated the 24th June 1863, the earliest in date of the three wills put in evidence by the prosecution.

I said that the jury were probably aware that it had often been remarked that persons adopted a tone of mind and a habit of thought very much from the pursuits or professions which they followed, that a military man was considered to be apt to regard men and things somewhat from a military point of view, a doctor from a medical, and a lawyer from a legal point of view. I asked them whether they did or did not think that lawyers, among them solicitors, from the fact of their being almost daily engaged with the practical concerns of life, would be likely to indulge in fanciful or unreal ideas.

I told them that the counsel for the prisoner had correctly stated that the belief in magic and sorcery had been most prevalent in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, and that all the laws against them had been repealed by the British Parliament in 1736.

I directed their attention to the fact that a native of India could not be an attorney of the High Court of Bombay without having received a certain amount of education, for besides having to pass an examination in law and show a knowledge of the practice of the duties of an attorney, there was a rule of the Court which rendered it incumbent on him to write and speak the English language with accuracy, and that of itself required in a native a considerable amount of education. I alluded to one of the rules, dated the 23rd September 1852, signed by E. Perry and W. Yardly, made under Act XXIII. of 1845 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "An Act for extending the power of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in regard to the admission and enrolment of persons to act as attorneys of the said Court," and by which rules (1 to 8) provision was made as to the admission of persons as attorneys not already admitted in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Law, provided they had served five years under contract in writing to a practising attorney. Rule VI. being in these words—"The judges will nominate examiners from time to time to conduct such examinations, who shall make enquiry touching the due service under articles as aforesaid, and as to the fitness and capacity of the petitioner to act as attorney, *and also, if a native of India, as to his ability to write and speak the English language with fluency and correctness.*"

The remarks I made on this part of the case tended to point out to the jury the extreme improbability of Pestonjee Dinshaw believing in sorcery or magic. I said in substance that no evidence had been offered or elicited to show that he did believe in any such thing. His life and practice (he was admitted on the roll of attorneys on the 28th of August 1866) as a Bombay solicitor would scarcely lead one to infer that he did believe in it, his English education would not tend to make him believe in the (for England) long-exploded subject of magic and sorcery.

I pointed out that Mr. Vincent had said in his evidence that Kakeesha's profession was not that of a sorcerer, that he was known to the police as one who did not practice sorcery, and that Khan Bahadoor Akbar Ali had said in his cross-examination by Mr. Anstey that Kakeesha was a fakeer or religious mendicant by profession, that the Khan Bahadoor did not tell the Bohra Ali Mahomed to represent to Pestonjee Dinshaw that Kakeesha was a sorcerer, and that he (Khan Bahadoor) did not tell Kakeesha to personate or to represent that he was a sorcerer.

I drew the attention of the jury to the fact that *illum* was used by Pestonjee Dinshaw on the night of the 11th December at Kakeesha's after the conversation had proceeded some way, and was used by him in reply to the question about poison put by Kakeesha.

I also directed their attention to the remarkable fact that Pestonjee Dinshaw apparently objected to poison, because in cases of poisoning strict and searching enquiries were made, adding that when one party splits, the whole would come out.

At the outset of my observations I told the jury that the question for their consideration was whether the prisoners, or either of them, instigated Kakeesha to murder Nicholas DeGa and his wife, or either of them. I recollect referring to that question again in the course of my summing up, and at the close of it. I read to the jury the sections of the Penal Code relating to abetment (sections 107 and 108), drawing their particular attention to explanation 2 of section 108, and illustration A, which follows explanation 2 of section 108. I also read to them sections 299 and 300, the sections relating to culpable homicide and murder, and left the case to the jury in the words of the two charges of the Penal Code.

I certainly did present the case to the jury in as clear a manner as I could, and I endeavoured not to dictate to them, but to lead them to consider whether the evidence did not point conclusively to an instigation to murder by means other than sorcery or poison, bringing prominently to their notice the evidence of Ahmed Ali that *illum* would comprehend a thousand ways to effect that object, and the evidence of Mr. Flynn.

As to the supposed inaccuracy in my notes whilst taking down Inspector Ahmed Ali's evidence, I can only say that I feel confident I took down what the interpreter (who was, I think, one of the Hindoo interpreters) stated.

My note runs thus, "Pestonjee said no, not by *jadu* (sorcery), but by *illum*."

Comparatively ignorant as I am of the native language, I should not have ventured to put down the English word in my notes, unless the interpreter had told me at the time that the native word was so translated.

What I dwelt most upon, while summing up and referring to Ahmed Ali's evidence, were the sentences immediately following the one in question, namely, the following:—

"By the word *illum* I understood him to say by some art or skill, by which they were to die within three days of their falling sick.

"*Illum* would comprehend a thousand ways to effect that object.

"Some contrivances are necessary to effect that object.

"*I did not understand anything supernatural.*"

The sentence last quoted I recollect calling the attention of the jury to particularly.

THE PESTONJEE DINSHAW TRIAL.

YESTERDAY the arguments in the Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba case were resumed. The Court was crowded, and the thoroughfares outside were thronged. The proceedings were probably the most interesting that have taken place since the commencement of the hearing of the arguments. The case under the Advocate-General's treatment of the arguments of Messrs. Anstey, Marriott, and Inverarity, assumed less of a technical and more of a generally interesting character. This was conspicuously so when he came to the question of whether it was possible to murder or abet a murder by sorcery *simplex*. He held that it was quite possible for sorcery to be a means of murder, and therefore it was possible that an abetment of murder by sorcery could exist. How he showed this was chiefly by citing the case of weak-minded or superstitious persons, who were known to be thrown into serious danger by the knowledge being brought to them that certain persons were practising incantations against them. Another branch of his argument was that it was quite possible that the jury had looked at the question in its general and widest sense, and had rejected the idea that Pestonjee contemplated the *safe, kurroing* or polishing off of the DeGas by sorcery as sorcery. The learned gentleman's speech will be found of very great interest all over India, and we commend attention to the arguments contained in it. We may remark that Mr. Scoble addressed the Court continuously from shortly after eleven o'clock in the forenoon till five in the evening, and that during his earnest arguments breathless attention was exhibited by all the listeners in the Court.

When Sir Michael Westropp (Chief Justice), Sir Charles Sargent, and the Hon. Messrs. Bayley, Gibbs, and Melvill had taken their seats upon the Bench,

The Chief Justice made a statement to Mr. Marriott which we regret we could not hear, and then

Mr. Scoble, the Advocate-General, rose and said—My Lords,—Notwithstanding the complaint made by my learned friend, Mr. Anstey, about the policy of the law as being to limit the rights of persons convicted in this country in the matter of appeal, I do not think that my learned friend would wish to urge that argument as a matter which should weigh with your Lordships in this case, because it is in evidence that the clients of my learned friends have had all the advantages of an application to the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, having had the whole matter discussed here, notwithstanding any restriction which the Legislature may have imposed upon the privilege of appeals as regards convicts in India. I shall direct my attention to the points which, under the certificate, your Lordships are bound to consider, and I apprehend that in dealing with the certificate granted by the Advocate-General under the 26th section of the Amended Letters Patent, your Lordships are subject to very much the same restrictions which the Judges in England are under in the practice in the Court of Crown Cases Reserved. The words of the Letters Patent resemble in many material points the words in the English statute, and what applies under in the latter statute will, I take it, apply *a fortiori* to cases decided under the Letters Patent. A comparison of the 26th section of the Letters Patent with the 2nd section of the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 78, will, I think, fully bear out the proposition which I now start. As to the conclusion of the 26th section of the Letters Patent, I shall not allude to it until I come to the question whether your Lordships are empowered to award a *venire de novo*. At present I shall merely allude to what it is permitted to this Court to do with regard to the point or points of law certified to by the Advocate-General. In the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 78, section 72, it is provided that the authority trying the case shall state in the manner now shown the question or questions, with the special circumstances upon which the same shall have arisen, after which the Justices and Barons shall have full power and authority to hear and finally determine the said question or questions, and thereupon reverse, affirm, and so forth; and I take it, therefore, that the only questions which are open to your Lordships to consider are questions of law—not mixed questions of law, not questions as to the discretion of the judge, not even a question as to the manner of the judge's dealing with the case, but simply questions of law. Now, what are the questions of law submitted to the Court here? As suggested by your Lordship, when the original certificate was altered, the following points were stated as constituting the question or questions of law erroneously decided by Mr. Justice Bayley, or decided by him in such manner as to suggest the necessity of further consideration. The points are these—that the learned judge did, in the presence and hearing of the jury, refuse to reserve for the opinion of the said High Court the point of law following, that is to say, whether instigation to murder by means of sorcery is an offence or not. That, my Lord, is the first branch of the points submitted, and with regard to that I submit that the question whether or not the judge should reserve a point of law upon the application of counsel is a question of discretion, and one of discretion only, and I shall presently show your Lordships that matters of discretion of the judge are not reviewable in the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, and therefore cannot be reviewable by this Court. The second branch of the certificate is this, that the learned judge did not instruct the jury in his summing-up that instigation of murder by means of sorcery was not an offence.

Sir Charles Sargent—That seems to me to imply that the counsel contend that the learned judge at the trial, in refusing to reserve the question, thereby led the jury to suppose that the question was immaterial.

The Advocate-General—I shall deal with that point when I come to it; and I shall contend, as I intimated on Saturday, that a Court sitting here is a court of review as to whether an express misdirection to the jury were given by the judge. And as to this branch of the certificate I submit, my Lords, that it is non-direction and not misdirection which this Court can take cognizance of, and that the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, no more than this Court, can review the conduct of a judge in omitting to direct: there must be an express misdirection and not non-direction in order to warrant the interference of this Court. The third part of the certificate is this—that the learned judge, on the contrary, did tell the jury, and did say in their presence and hearing, that there was no point of law in the case to be reserved for the opinion of the High Court. Now that also, my Lords, I apprehend, refers to an exercise of the discretion of the learned judge. Even if that could be regarded as a direction to the jury—which I submit is more than doubtful—it was not in the circumstances of this case a misdirection. Then, my Lords, as to the question whether taking these three branches of the allegations in the certificate together and reading them together, they constitute a point or points of law wrongly decided by the judge, or decided in such a manner as to require further consideration, I submit that this Court is not at liberty to couple isolated facts—because these parts of the certificate are not said to be continuous—but must piece them together and draw an inference which not only may be the necessary inference, but a plausible inference. I submit that for a Court constituted under the Letters Patent to take upon itself such a task as assuming the functions of the jury and deciding a question of law and of fact upon which the jury is entitled to return a verdict would be inexpedient. In all support that argument upon grounds of public policy, because I apprehend that it would prove the greatest inconvenience in the administration of public justice, if not only a counsel for the defence, but counsel for the prosecution, were to take exception to the part or parts of the management of the case by a judge, or to his manner of setting the case before the jury, and that in consequence a superior court should interfere. Now, my Lords, the cases which have been decided in England on this matter, and which I submit are applicable to the case here, are very distinct, though not very numerous. In regard to materials which are before the Court for dealing with this question, and which consist not only of the Advocate-General's certificate, but the statement by the learned judge of the substance of his summing-up to the jury, the Court has to look to in determining all the points which are raised, and more especially the last point, the effect of the learned judge's summing-up, in order to ascertain the true state of matters. And a statement of a judge upon such a point as this imports absolute verity. This is decided in the Queen against Mellor, and it is not competent, even upon counsel's notes or upon a short-hand writer's notes, or upon any extraneous evidence of any kind, to impugn the statement of a judge with regard to what took place at the trial. That is clearly laid down in the 27th Law Journal, Magistrates' Cases, at p. 31, in the judgment of Mr. Justice Coleridge.

The Chief Justice remarked that it was scarcely worth while for the Advocate-General to lay down this point, because he agreed with the contention.

The Advocate-General said he merely alluded to it because a great deal of stress had been laid upon that point by the counsel on the opposite side, and therefore he had felt it his duty to refer to the supposed *lapsus pranæ* of the learned judge with regard to a word used by one of the witnesses.

The Chief Justice—We must take the learned judge's statement upon that point.

The Advocate General—As your Lordship pleases. In the case mentioned, Mr Justice Coleridge and Mr. Baron Martin said that they were bound to give full credence to what the judge had said. Baron Martin, at p 137, said that the Court must consider the statement of the judge as absolute verity, and must take his statement in the same manner as a record of court, which in itself implies absolute verity. Now, my Lords, that being so, this case is relieved from a considerable amount of difficulty, for had it been otherwise, it would be necessary to go through all the evidence very much as my learned friends have done. I have stated that, under the words of the Charter, no less than under the words of the English Act, questions of law only can be before the Court, and as to the question whether the discretion of a judge is reviewable I find it discussed in many cases, only the principal ones of which I need mention. The first is Newton's case, reported in the 13th Queen's Bench, p. 716. That was a case in which the judge exercised his discretion to discharge the jury, who had not agreed and were not likely to agree upon their verdict. And the question was, whether the learned judge ought to have discharged the jury without obtaining a verdict? On this point there is a long string of authorities, and although Newton's case may be distinguished from Windsor's case, nevertheless the chain is complete. In the case I have mentioned Lord Denman refrained from expressing an opinion on one of the points, but the other judges said that the judge had acted in the exercise of his judicial discretion, and they doubted whether the judge's decision could be reviewed by the Court. In the case of the Queen against Charlesworth, 31st Law Journal, Magistrates' Cases, p 25, which was a case of information by the Attorney-General with regard to a circumstance which had occurred at an election then exciting a great deal of interest in England, the learned judges appeared to have unanimously held that the discretion could not be reviewed. My first point now is whether the judge in this case had a discretion, and I apprehend that the first allegation being purely a matter of discretion for the judge this Court cannot interfere.

The Chief Justice—But is not the chief question this, that what took place at the trial possibly misled the jury? That seems to be the sum and substance of the matter.

The Advocate-General—My argument is this, that the possible misleading of the jury is not a question or questions of law wrongly laid by the judge before the jury.

The Chief Justice—Are not the jury supposed to be made acquainted with the whole of the state of the law upon a particular question?

The Advocate-General—No doubt, my Lord. But if the bold question were put to me, is the possible misleading of the jury a question of law which this Court, constituted under the Letters Patent, is competent to consider? I answer unhesitatingly "No." It is a question of mixed law and fact—a question of discretion which the Court of Crown Cases Reserved has over and over again expressed its inability to deal with. There must be a clear and distinctly erroneous direction of law by the judge to the jury, and you cannot by piecing this and that together come to an inference of absolute misdirection. And there can be no doubt, I think, that a judge has discretion to reserve a point or points of law, whether they be raised *bona fide* or merely as a sort of preliminary canter by the counsel. Not a trial takes place within the length and breadth of the land, in which ingenuity may not discover something in favour of a prisoner and make this a ground for a revision of the trial. But I submit that here we must deal with the facts before the Court.

The Chief Justice—The question really is, as I have already said, whether that occurred at the trial which might have misled the jury?

The Advocate-General—But by the Letters Patent it must be a clear and direct misstatement from a judge to the jury that misleads the jury. I refer to the judgment of Mr. Justice Crompton as being very important upon this point; and I shall use the decision of the Queen against Charlesworth as showing this. Supposing all your Lordships at present on the Bench were to say to yourselves of among yourselves, "I think that if I had been in Mr. Justice Bayley's place I should have summed up in a different way and should not have dealt with the case as brother Bayley did,"—but even though you were saying this, my Lords, I do not think that you would consider that to be sufficient ground for awarding a *venire de novo* or for quashing the conviction.

Sir Charles Sargent—Do you consider that a judge, a decided charge against him. It is not to be supposed that a judge, conscientiously exercising the high functions which he is called upon to discharge, would, in a case in which there was no failure on the part of the counsel to do what practice calls for, omit to state anything which would be material to the prisoner's case. Even though a prisoner were undefended, I fancy that the judge's duty would be the same in all cases. But at the same time if it were considered that there was a material omission in the judge's summing-up, then the counsel, if counsel were engaged in the case, ought to draw the judge's attention to it at the time, when the judge would surely listen to him from his desire to hold the scales of justice evenly.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I have often seen a judge interrupted by a counsel in his summing-up; in fact I have done it myself.

The Advocate-General—No doubt, my Lord, it is the duty of a counsel always to do it when necessary, notwithstanding the risk of offending the judge, whether that judge might be ill-natured or not. Now, my Lords, I ask you to look at the whole of the summing-up and say whether the whole was not substantially acceptable for the jury. I have no doubt that my learned friends must be considered to have acted during the late trial in the manner which they thought best for the prisoners: and I say, in dealing with a question of this sort, it is an element that a Court may well consider, whether or not the omission of the judge to make a particular direction to the jury, which the counsel for the prisoners thought desirable, was an omission which might have been cured at the time by the counsel bringing it to the notice of the judge.

Mr. Inverarity—As one of the counsel for the first prisoner, I may be allowed to state that, when I asked Mr. Justice Bayley to reserve a point of law, he refused to do so on the ground that there was no point of law to reserve.

Mr. Justice Bayley—That statement is incorrect, Mr. Inverarity, if you will allow me to say so. My words were that I saw no point of law "at present." I remember particularly using the words "at present."

Mr Inverarity—But this occurred when all the evidence had been given, and when Mr. Anstey had addressed the jury for the first prisoner, so that as far as we were concerned the case was at an end.

The Chief Justice—Whether the counsel for the prisoners asked the judge to give a direction or not seems to us to be quite immaterial, because if the direction were necessary and proper, whether there were counsel present or not, that direction must still be held by us to have been necessary and proper.

Mr. Anstey—My learned friend the Advocate-General has spoken of the counsel for the prisoners taking the course at the trial which they thought to be for the benefit of thier clients. I hope your Lordships in justice to myself and my client will not forget that I was not only about to bring up this point to the notice of the judge, but that I had actually in my hand two authorities on the subject of means being a necessary ingredient of an offence, and that when I was telling his Lordship that I was going to speak to him on a point of law for the purpose of his telling the jury that there was not a case in law made out by the evidence, if the evidence were at all to be believed, when his Lordship refused to hear me, saying "I think there is a case."

Mr. Anstey—I was going to submit that there was a point of law, and upon that I took, as it were, a demurrer to the whole body of evidence. His Lordship refused to hear me, saying, "I think there is a case." Then I said, my Lord, I am going to ask you to reserve the point——

Mr. Justice Bayley—Mr. Anstey, I must distinctly contradict that.

Mr. Anstey—Knowing the immense difference between your Lordship's exalted position and my humble and inferior position——

Mr. Justice Bayley—I cannot allow you to state that which is wrong.

Mr. Anstey—Knowing, as I say, the difference in our positions, it does not do for me to bandy a contradiction of that nature with your Lordship; but I said, when your Lordship spoke to me—"Then there is no remedy; I must go to the jury, who are the judges both of the law and the fact." I waited for an answer, from his Lordship but got none. Then I said to the jury—"Gentlemen, I must begin by reading these two cases to you, which his Lordship has refused to listen to."

Mr. Budroodin—On behalf of Succaram, I may say that Mr. Marriott, when addressing the jury, said to them that notwithstanding Mr. Justice Bayley's refusal to reserve the point, he would ask the jury to reserve three points. Of course, this was not addressed directly to his Lordship.

Mr. Justice Bayley—No, these words were addressed to the jury.

Mr. Budroodin—But this occurred almost immediately after the judge had refused to listen to the points alluded to by Mr. Marriott.

The Chief Justice—I must say that the counsel for the prisoners are mistaken if they think from any remarks that I have made that I thought they had failed in their duty to their clients.

Mr. Anstey—I forgot to mention to your Lordship that I was obliged, by serious illness, to leave the Court after I addressed the jury; and I asked Mr. Inverarity to give Mr. Justice Bayley another opportunity of considering the point which he refused to hear.

The Chief Justice—And I have no doubt you were amply represented in your absence. I never heard a clearer or better argument than that was put forward by your learned junior (Mr. Inverarity) the other day.

The Advocate-General—I apprehend that there is no question as to the course pursued by either of my learned friends. Mr. Anstey says that he addressed the jury. In like manner Mr. Marriott went to the jury to find a special verdict upon three points.

Mr. Marriott—My learned friend has made certain remarks upon the course which I pursued, and to the best of my recollection the facts were as follow, and I may say that I have a particularly vivid recollection of them. It was when Mr. Inverarity had made his application to the Court that I commenced my address to the jury, and I said that there were three points in which a special verdict ought to be

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No special report of the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., having yet reached us, we take the following from the *Times of India* :—

CALCUTTA, 11TH MARCH.

There was no anticipation of any debate to-day, although the subject of municipalities, and municipal taxation generally, is apparently likely to be one of continuous interest, and considerable future discussion. The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman stood out manfully in the debate which arose in the Council on the Central Provinces Municipal Bill. His speech is given *verbatim*, as being full of interesting points connected with the rapid growth of these institutions of modern civilization in India. It will be seen from Mr. Chapman's remarks that there really are good grounds for some restriction of the powers of the local Governments. The Government members of the Council, of course, discussed closely the honest outspoken views of the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman, who, as he stated in his speech, did not hope for much more than an assurance that "piecemeal" municipal legislation was of a temporary character. The debate was a lengthy one, and all the members of the Council, with the exception of the Commander-in-Chief, were present.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse asked leave to postpone the presentation of the preliminary report of the select committee on the bill to consolidate the law relating to oaths and affirmations, and applied for permission to introduce the bill to provide for the appointment of municipal committees in the Central Provinces, and to move that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in six weeks. The hon'ble gentleman did not think it necessary to go into any lengthy explanation. The present was an Act founded on existing Acts. In the Central Provinces the Act 15 of 1867 was actually in work in the principal towns, and nothing was more desired than the extension to the Central Provinces of the Punjab Municipal Act, which had been so lately before the Council. That Act gave to local Governments the powers of appointing committees, &c., and the taxes which they decided on, when sanctioned by local Governments, should have the force of law. The Act at present proposed provided that before any district should be erected into a municipality, a notice should be given, and the objections of the people be heard. It rested with the local Governments to decide as to those objections, and it was for the Supreme Government to lay down the rules which should govern the proceedings of the local Governments.

The Hon. Mr. Egerton said he had served some time in the Central Provinces, and from his experience he believed this Act, with the modifications as proposed, was as well suited to the Central Provinces as to the Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman said—I desire to take this opportunity of saying that the course we are now adopting in respect to legislation for the constitution of municipalities, is not in my opinion satisfactory. It seems to me that we are dealing with this important subject in an incomplete and imperfect manner. A few weeks ago my hon'ble friend, Mr. Egerton, succeeded in passing the Punjab Act. I then condemned the bold character of that law, and the almost entire absence in it of provisions for regulating the constitution of municipalities, and their powers in respect to taxation and administration. I specially object to the utter want of legal control over the action of the executive. Since then my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, has obtained permission to introduce separate municipal bills for the N. W. Provinces, the Central Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. Unless I am much mistaken, these measures will be found to be of the same indefinite character, in respect to principle and specific control. Now, my Lord, I am very decidedly of opinion that it is the duty of this Council to endeavour to deal once for all with this most difficult subject, in a broad, comprehensive, and thorough manner: in a manner which shall unmistakably indicate the policy and views of the Supreme Government. I can anticipate the objection which will be taken to this proposal. I shall be told that, owing to the varied condition and circumstances of the different parts of this great country, it will be neither possible nor expedient to attempt to deal with the question of municipal government by one law of general applicability. I beg distinctly to disclaim any wish to attempt to dealt with it by one law, but I am prepared to maintain that, as regards the main outlines and the principal provisions, it is our duty to pass such a law the principles of which would be applicable to all the administrations which have not legislatures of their own, and which would serve as a model for Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. I will notice, as briefly as I can, what I conceive to be the leading principles that would have to be dealt with, and how far they would admit of being generally applicable. The first part would be the conditions under which municipalities should be established. I apprehend we should all agree to abandon the *sham and farce* of the voluntary principle, as contained in the old Act XXVI. of 1850. Conceding, then, to the executive Government the authority to establish these bodies without regard to the wishes of the majority of the people, the next part for consideration would be whether this authority should not be exercised subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. For my own part I am of opinion that it would be very undesirable that the Government should have the power to establish municipalities wherever they pleased, irrespective of the size, population, and tax-producing capacity of the place. I can conceive that the exercise of indiscriminate authority of this kind might give rise to many cases of hardship, and be productive of many instances of inconsistency. But what I contend for is, that the question whether a limitation should or should not be imposed by law on the executive, is of a general character, the decision of which is in no way affected by local or provincial peculiarities. Having decided on the conditions on which municipalities should be established, the next point would be the condition and form of government which should be provided for them. You will find in every part of the country, towns which vary in respect to the number and wealth of their inhabitants. These cities and towns ought, I think, to be divided into one or more classes, to each of which a municipal constitution should be granted, varying with the capacity of the inhabitants to undertake the responsibility of local self-government. In the smaller and less advanced class of towns, you might find it advisable to rest the chief control in official hands, wisely utilizing the municipality as punchayet, or consultative body. Then, as to the important subject of taxation, I admit that it would not be possible to lay down a fixed scale of taxes which would be generally adopted. In this matter, local associations, prejudices, and feelings must be carefully studied and attended to. A tax that would be paid with comparative cheerfulness in one province, might, if attempted to be imposed in the other, lead to the most serious disaffection. But, admitting so much, I contend there would be little or no difficulty in preparing a list, as has been done in the North-Western Provinces Act, of every authorized description of tax, and leaving it to the municipality and the executive Government to select that which they considered best adapted to their own particular circumstances. The maximum amount to be levied in each case should be clearly limited by law, and in the case of the octroi duties they should be regulated so as to limit their incidence per head of population to a fixed sum. I would also provide, for the annual publication in the *Gazette of India*, a list of all the municipal towns in India, their population, and the amount of taxation to which they are subjected. It is only by some such means as this that you will be able to put a stop to and check the growth of the gross irregularities and anomalies which I believe to prevail at present. There is one point connected with municipal taxation to which I wish to draw the special attention of the Council. I allude to the question of taxing the multitude, either by a capitation tax or otherwise, who resort on certain fixed festivals to sacred places and melas. It is a well established fact that these large gatherings are a fruitful source of epidemic disease; not merely amongst the people who attend them, but to the whole country; for the disease generated at these places is spread far and wide by the multitudes on their return journeys; and this danger has been increased greatly of late years by the facilities afforded by railway communication. I maintain that a municipal bill ought to deal specifically with this great evil. Here, again, there is no question of local peculiarities. If, for example, it is thought right to tax the crowds who resort to Punderpore to do honour to Vittobha for the purpose of protecting them against disease and hardships, it surely is equally right to treat those who resort to Pooree to worship Juggernath, in a similar manner. Of course, the exercise of this right should be left to the discretion of the local Government, but the course would be defined by law. The next point to which I would refer is the power to be conferred on municipalities for enforcing conservancy and other arrangements for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. I admit that these powers must be of an arbitrary and summary character, and it seems all the more necessary to define them precisely by law. You must bear in mind that the increase of these powers will greatly affect the every day domestic life of the people. I hold in my hand the draft of a bill for the mofussil municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, in which no less than forty-eight sections are taken up with minutely defining the extent to which the municipal bodies may lay their interference. In the Punjab this important subject is carefully disposed of in one section, which is to the effect that the municipality may, subject to the sanction of the Government, make whatever rules and bye-laws they think best. Now, I contend that here again you have to deal with the principle of general application. It is either desirable to fence in the action of the municipality, or it is not. And, as a rule, it may be safely said that whatever power should be conferred at Rangoon to suppress a nuisance, or widen a street, should be given at Lahore. Lastly, I come to the very important question as to whether the performance of certain duties should be rendered compulsory on municipalities or not. On this point I entertain a very decided opinion that the Government should have the power to step in and insist on a certain amount of expenditure being incurred on such objects as water-supply, vaccination, and perhaps primary education. I would especially provide by law, that it should be the first duty of a municipality to provide a good supply of water. The question I have raised as to rendering the performance of certain specified duties obligatory on a municipality, may admit of much difference of opinion, but, once decided, the principle is, I maintain, of general applicability. I think I have now enumerated the main general principles that ought to be now considered in passing a municipal bill; and I hope I have succeeded in showing that there ought to be very great difficulty in deciding either one way or another. I am no advocate for undue centralization. I have the strongest faith in the great value of these municipalities, and it is because I believe them to be capable of conferring such vast benefits on the country that I am anxious to see these duties and responsibilities clearly and precisely defined by law. I do not think I can do better than quote what His Honour the Lieut.-Governor has said in his administration report on this subject. "He has always believed that, while on the one hand, the task of really governing India down to the villages and the people is too great for the British Government, and on the other anything like national political freedom is inconsistent with a foreign rule, we may best supplement our own deficiencies, and give the people that measure of self-government and local freedom to which both their old traditions and their modern education alike point, by giving to towns, and restoring to villages some sort of municipal or commercial form of self-government. Some years ago, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces made a commencement of such a system in Nagpore and other towns. He has had that object especially at heart in these provinces, awakening as they are to a new light under the education, which we have given to so many of the upper and middle classes. Seeing, then, the very various and confusing nature of the municipal constitutions heretofore existing, the Lieutenant-Governor has thought it very desirable to consolidate and systematize the whole law on the subject, ranging municipalities in different classes, and prescribing a suitable constitution for each, in all of which the element of self-government might be largely infused. He has hoped that in this way the whole subject might be better understood, both by the officers of Government and by the people, and that the Government may be enabled gradually to introduce the privileges and advantages of representative and elective institutions." My Lord, it is not my intention to oppose the present motion. I shall have gained my object if I succeeded in obtaining from your Lordship or my hon. friend, Mr. Hobhouse, an assurance that these present piecemeal and incomplete measures now before the Council are of a temporary character, and that they will hereafter be replaced by enactments of a wider character, which shall contain a full exposition of the fixed views and policy of the Government of India.

His Honour the Lieut-Governor of Bengal, after expressing his gratification that municipal bodies worked satisfactorily in the Central Provinces, was also of opinion that the local Governments should have their powers defined, and quite concurred with the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman's view. His Honour, however, said that "enormous as the power is," which is given to the local Governments, he had some papers to show that it was administered with moderation in the Central Provinces. His Honour read some circulars from the local Governments, and said that the Chief Commissioner of those provinces had done what he could to keep within bounds in the administration of municipal affairs, but "the law had an enormous width," and His Honour "was of opinion they should lay down some general principle and limit to the powers of taxation; as well as some general rules, according to the general local character of the district." He thought the bill an important on. Also thought it right to give the people an opportunity to say what they think. He drew a comparison between the local Government and the Government of India, and admitted that the last-named "like all human nature, was not infallible." That both should be governed by a defined law. His Honour desire to corroborate what the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman had said regarding the regulation of fares, and the zemindars levying a tax at them. He said, they collected a revenue, and it fell to the Government to meet the charges for sanitary and other purposes, and His Honour thought it necessary that some provisions should be made in that direction.

The Hon. Mr. Bayley, with much emphasis, thought the Hon. Mr. Chapman had challenged the expression of an opinion from the Government as to its municipal policy. He (Mr. Bayley) would not pretend to lay down any such principle; but, as a member of the executive Government, would give some explanation. The Hon. Mr. Chapman had referred to four various municipal bills all framed on the same policy, and many said that he had referred to the Government as having no policy. The hon'ble gentleman (Mr. Bayley said) apparently dislike their policy and wanted one of his own. The Hon. Mr. Bayley was of opinion that if the restrictions the Hon. Mr. Chapman had shadowed out were imposed, they would have the effect of preventing the working of municipal laws altogether. The hon. gentleman referred to his own experiences and the course of Government in not only ascertaining the wishes of the people, but the capabilities of the locality. The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley then criticised very closely, and at considerable length, that which the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman would do, and would not do. He spoke of many small villages which had worked well under the municipal law, and of many large towns where no elements existed to form a municipal body. He failed to perceive why any restrictions, or one general principle, should be established, and said as to taxation that it was entirely a question of policy, and that it would cause far more irritation and alarm to lay down any definite schedule than to leave it to local Governments to decide what was best. He referred to the Punjab and the introduction there of the chokeydarree tax, and the people crying out and saying we do not like it, and have other means of defraying the charge; and the Government acceding to their wishes. He believed the bill now proposed was the best suited to the people. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, in instancing the octroi duties, had cited an unfortunate example, as if the amount was restricted by law, the people would be coming forward and appealing. He did not understand Mr. Chapman as to the enforcement of rules; that was only allowed within the reach of magisterial interference; and as to uniformity, would merely refer to a nuisance in Burmah, such as throwing rice husks into the river, and the difficulty of laying down any general principle. The hon'ble gentleman felt sure the wisest policy was to give a jealously guarded power to the local Governments, and vouched for the satisfactory results of such a policy in three provinces. He could see no way to uniform legislation on so difficult a question.

The Hon'ble General Norman had no objection to the present bill on the grounds that he had recently supported the Punjab Municipalities Bill, but was of opinion that it is desirable some limits to the powers granted should be precisely defined by law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had thought, at the opening of the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman's speech, that that gentleman was about to become the champion of civilization, but had been glad to find as he proceeded that it was not so. With reference to Mr. Chapman's blame of the Government of India for not laying down a more definite principle, he (Mr. Ellis) was of opinion they had done so, and then referred to the six broad principles named by the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman, which he thought should be either affirmed or rejected. Mr. Ellis re-called the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman's experiences as Collector of Satara and the number and variety of small municipalities called into existence there. The hon'ble gentleman concurred in the opinion there should be different classes. As to taxation, and the unlimited powers given by the bill, he contended that no such power was given; the first check was the municipalities themselves, and the second that the acts of the local Government had to be confirmed by the Government of India. As to the publication, he thought it fully provided for: the *Government Gazette* contained pages published for the world at large. As to limit of taxation he thought it a correct principle the local Governments should have power to determine, and disapproved the idea of any attempt to lay down rules here, and also right the bill should not define that outlay should be confined to certain specified objects. "Too rigid a law was a great mischief;" and would warn them against passing this law with too minute details.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple had now very little to say, having previously spoken on the municipal bills. Objected to too precise a definition of the law, because the legislature did not possess the requisite experience on the subject to embody the various requirements. If asked why they did not, he (Sir R. Temple) would answer, "they cannot." The hon. gentleman went over the ground of the difficulties they would have in enumerating the various character of trade, &c., and ventured to say that their powers were unequal to the gigantic task of doing so. Had no doubt the attempt would be made, and that it would result in their relying on the local Governments, and that it was better to be more straightforward, and say they did not attempt it. As to local taxes, and a schedule of their extent and character, referred to the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley's remarks. And as to the Government of India indicating its views on the general policy of taxation, could only say it is found in the resolution of the Government of India of 1868. Sir Richard Temple thought the auditing of accounts complete under an officer of the Financial Department, and that it could not be made more efficient, being carried out precisely as with the Public Works Department. The hon'ble gentleman recorded his vote in favour of the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse, as the Hon. Mr. Chapman, did not intend to oppose the motion, would not say much, and had no desire to get off the hard and narrow ground on which he presented the motion.

His Excellency Lord Northbrook, in a speech of some length, said this conversation which had passed would be very useful. That the discussion was a mere revival of that which had already taken place on the Punjab Municipal Bill, and that it was unnecessary to revive it. His Lordship also pointed out the difficulties which would lie in the way of any schedule for the various towns, and also that it would be difficult to embody under any general measure all those sanitary rules under the various localities, and their characteristics. Referred to this bill having worked well periodically. As to the Hon. Mr. Chapman's reference to Bombay where the law is not "so elastic" as in these bills, thought it possible he (Mr. Chapman) might be mistaken in his views regarding the working of the clauses he had not had the opportunity of matching. That the Government felt it to be the wisest plan to accept that which had been already successful, and not to overweight the Statute book. His Excellency thought the hon'ble member did not seem to have confidence in the successful working of representative institutions. His own opinion from personal observation was they had answered well, although perhaps not everywhere. To realize all their advantages would require more than one generation. Believed representative institutions to have answered well in most parts of India, and that they will prove a great advantage to both the people and the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse then moved that the bill be published when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal saw he had wished to ask an explanation about publication, but had remembered the law member's fierce denunciations on his doing so on a former occasion.

His Excellency here reminded hon'ble members of the rules of business, and His Honour said "he stood corrected," but thought it extraordinary the law member should have proposed the publication in Oordoo and Maratha, when Hindee was the only language chiefly understood in the province.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse replied that he had done so from ignorance on the question.

The Lieutenant-Governor then reminded the law member that the proposal was merely to publish the Punjab Municipal Bill, and that he would suggest the Punjab Municipal Act being added. This having been agreed to, permission to report in six weeks was granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis then proposed the introduction of the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to village police in the North-Western Provinces, the discussion on which will be continued by another opportunity.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Ceylon Government has sent three of its officials to the Vienna Exhibition to secure a representation of Ceylon.

THE Government of India have, we hear, sanctioned the payment of a pension of Rs. 1,000 a month to Gaikiji, adopted son of Purtab Singh, and grandson of the Ameer of Tanjore.

THE number of bales of cotton shipped from Kurrachee last month was 1,247, weighing a little more than 762 candies, valued at Rs. 1,30,950. Of the quantity, 969 bales were for Liverpool, 253 for Hongkong, and 25 for Venice, to be shipped from Bombay, to which quarter the whole number of bales was exported.

THE WEATHER AT KURRACHEE.—There was a slight shower of rain in Kurrachee about midnight on Sunday last, or early on Monday morning. The sky had been overcast two or three days previously, and there was every indication of a coming downpour. Throughout the day on Monday it was lowering and cloudy; but the clouds have dispersed since and Sol has been shining brilliantly for the last two days.—*Sind News*, March 13.

THEFT OF A VALUABLE SWORD.—One of the Meers of Hyderabad had a costly sword belonging to him, valued, it is said, at some Rs. 15,000, robbed last Sunday night. It appears the sword was slung to a horse that was richly caparisoned for the *Kuthul ka rath* and was found missing on the termination of the ceremonies. Information has been given to the police here as well. The handle of the sword is said to be set with precious stones, so is the scabbard.—*Ibid.*

HOOGHLY DRAINAGE.—We understand that a new division, under the name of Northern Hooghly Drainage Division, has just been formed in the South-Western Circle of Superintendency, in the Bengal Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department. Mr. J. M. Weldon, C. E., late Resident Engineer of the Eastern Bengal Railway, Goalundo Extension Line, has been appointed by Government as the Executive Engineer of this new Northern Hooghly Drainage Division. The head-quarters of this division are to be at Hooghly or Chinsurah. The work which this division will have to make is to survey and take levels of the tract of country lying by the Rivers Damudah and Hooghly for making new drainage channels, &c. Deputy Collector Babu Romesh Chandra Mukarjee was lately deputed to report on the general drainage of this tract, and on its agriculture.—*Englishman.*

MURDER BY POLICEMEN.—Dame rumour with a thousand tongues has it, that a duffedar and two sowars of the Thur and Parkur Police are in custody for murder. It appears that they were informed that a certain person had dishonestly come into possession of a large sum of money, whereon they went in search of him and found him, but no money. They however would not believe his statement, and commenced torturing him. Eventually they tied a piece of cloth round his neck and pulled it, and it appears effectually, for the man became insensible and shortly after died. A *post mortem* examination took place, which disclosed the fact that death was caused by suffocation. It is quite time that there was a change in the administration of this district; acts of oppression now and then ooze out, but the arm of justice is tardy. This district could well be made into a Deputy Collectorate, and the establishment now maintained at an enormous expenditure be discharged. It was created into a Political Superintendency more to serve individuals than the Government.—*Sindian*, March 12.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(*Englishman.*)

THE Convocation of the Calcutta University on Wednesday afternoon was attended by a very large number of people, the fine new Senate House in College Street being filled in every part. The occasion was for many reasons an unusually interesting one, and many of those present had been attracted by the report that His Excellency the Viceroy, the Chancellor of the University, would state his views on the subject of education in this country. There were a large number of ladies present, and on the dais at the end of the Hall, the Members of the Syndicate and Senate and the Fellows of the University mustered in great force. His Excellency the Chancellor and the Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., the Vice-Chancellor, occupied the centre seats of the dais, and were supported on the right and left respectively by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Justice.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech delivered by the Chancellor on the occasion, except the introductory paragraph:—

Of the questions relating to the University, perhaps the one which is most constantly brought forward is, what is the scope and object of the University? It is held by some that the University is simply a body entrusted with the power of examination of students and of conferring degrees as a proof of the knowledge which these students have acquired. Others hold that the functions of a University should extend still further—that, connected with the University there should be Professorships, and that Professors of the higher branches of literature and science should give lectures at which the members of any institution who are within call should be able to attend.

Now it seems to me that the principle of this question, which has been discussed by the University now for a considerable number of years, the first notice of it being, I believe, so far back as the year 1855, has already been decided in consequence of the munificent bequest of a distinguished native gentleman of this country, from which has arisen the establishment and endowment of the Tagore Professorship of law. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, as regards the principle, we have in existence a Professorship connected with the University, and it appears to me that the view taken by the Senate of the University in 1861 was a sound one, namely, that there could be no more judicious, more liberal, or more patriotic manner of devoting the funds of those who are able to contribute to the support of education in India, than the endowment of certain Professorships. For example, of comparative Philology, of the higher branches of Grammar, and of some branches of Physical Science, such for example as was suggested by the University at that time. The difficulty raised upon the subject was whether the actual words of the Act of Parliament justified the University in having any control over Professorships. That, I think, has now been satisfactorily settled, as I observed before, by the fact that the Tagore Professorship is at the present time under the control and management of the Senate of the University. Intimately connected with the establishment of University Professorships is the question, what is to be the policy of Government ultimately with regard to the higher education which is now carried on, mainly through the instrumentality of the Government Colleges? Now, that is a question which, as you know, has been discussed elsewhere at some length. But to my mind, there can be no doubt that the establishment of Professorships would have the tendency of disassociating Government, as a Government, from high English education in Calcutta than it now is, because by the establishment of Professorships, young men from all colleges would attend and would have the advantage of the best Professors who could be obtained in this country, and thus the maintenance of a portion at any rate of the able staff of professors now employed in the Presidency College would become unnecessary. Now, with respect to the connection of Government with high English education in India, the Government of India have no new policy to proclaim. As I have said before, they are simply acting in accordance with the policy laid down by the despatch of 1854. That policy was, that on principle, it would be desirable to see English education on such a firm and satisfactory foundation as to require no longer Government interference or interposition; but, at the same time, that despatch went on to inculcate the principle which I am sure has been honestly and completely carried out by the Government of India from that day to this, namely, that any alteration of the kind should be done in such a manner, and with such caution, as in no way to risk the success of any of the other English educational institutions of the country. Now, the condition of education in this city appears to me to afford the hope that the day may not be very far distant when the anticipations of Government may be realised, that education may be left more to private enterprise and the energies of Her Majesty's subjects. For what do we find now in this city of Calcutta, in respect to all English education? We find at this day, that the whole of that education up to the entrance examination for the University is absolutely and entirely self-supporting. (Applause.) We find that in the Government schools, in the Hare and Hindoo schools, where all education is carried on, that these schools are not only self-supporting, but, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal told you the other day, the Hare School has been so successful as to have been able to have erected out of its own funds a magnificent building in which it is now located; and if we turn to private institutions of different kinds in which education up to the entrance examination standard of the Calcutta University is conducted, the figures indicated are more striking. I believe that at the last entrance examination of this University there were 614 candidates from Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Out of these 614,186 only came from Government schools, leaving a balance of 428 candidates who came from other schools, in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. I think I may say that, with few exceptions, the whole of these schools are supported by the fees which are obtained from the students who are therein educated. I may mention the three larger of these institutions. The Oriental Seminary has 336 students on the rolls, the Calcutta school has 537 students, and the Metropolitan Institution 796 students. All of these institutions, to the best of my knowledge, belief, and information, are supported by the fees which are paid by the students who are educated within them. (Applause.) Well, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, these figures do give me the encouragement and belief that the condition of English education in this city and in its neighbourhood is certainly in a most flourishing condition, and that it has acquired a firm hold upon the people, and I may mention that one of the most hopeful signs for the future is that last year one of those institutions, namely, the Metropolitan Seminary, was affiliated to the University up to the First Arts Examination. (Applause.) It seems therefore to me probable that, at no very distant date, it may be in the power of those in whose hands the administration of the country may then be placed, to carry out those principles which were shadowed forth by the educational despatch of Lord Halifax, of 1854, and at the same time maintain the qualifications accompanied by which those principles were asserted, *viz.*, that they must be carried out without risking in any way the foundations of that high English education in this country which it is of course the object and the desire of the Government to encourage to the best of their ability and power.

I confess, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, that it would be very agreeable to my feelings and principles, that high English education should be placed in the hands of an institution unconnected with Government. I cannot help feeling the great difficulties which have been placed in the way of English education in India by the necessity under which Government has been obliged to disassociate it altogether from any branch of religious instruction. I cannot but feel that the adoption, if ever it can be adopted, of the system which was shadowed forth in 1854, will get rid of the difficulty which Bishop Cotton, a most liberal-minded man and a very high authority upon all education questions, said pressed upon him in India, as I was sure it has pressed upon many of the most earnest supporters of education in this country, to whatever religious persuasion they may belong.

There are one or two other questions which I can only advert to with great brevity, but still questions of very great importance, as the Vice-Chancellor has told you, the senate will have to occupy themselves with.

Great and important alterations have recently been made in respect to the University course. An optional course of study has been introduced up to the higher degrees of the University, which, I believe, will be found to supply a want which had sometimes been recognised.

There is another matter of great importance which has upon several occasions been brought to the notice of the Senate, *viz.*, the necessity of, in some way, recognizing the education which is acquired by means of the Oriental languages, and the distinction which is attained by many men in Oriental languages who have not, perhaps, complied with the full requirements of the University course. It has been suggested that it would be a great advantage if some University distinction could be conferred upon those who are so placed. That appears to me to be a subject of great importance, for who could not fail to be struck with, and to regret the absence to-day, with very few striking exceptions, of any of our Musulman fellow countrymen in the conferring of these University degrees? The subject of the adaptation of the University system, and of the Government educational system, to the Musulman population of India, has been under the consideration of Government and the Senate, and it is possible that some of the proposals that have been made from different parts of India might supply the want, and might bring more into a spirit of harmony with our educational system that large and important portion of our fellow-countrymen.

There is another point which I would advert to for a moment, *viz.*, the great importance of the University in respect to the development of the vernacular literature of India. There was a very interesting report published of the Indian section of the Educational Exhibition of 1870 by Dr. Smith, one of the members of the Senate of the University. In that report, he, both from his own knowledge, and with the advantage of the assistance of Mr. Marshman, who in respect to the vernacular literature of India, possesses an hereditary interest. Dr. Smith shows the progress which has been made to a considerable extent, through the action of the University in the vernacular literature of Bengal. I think, however, we ought not be satisfied with the progress that has already been made, but that the attention of the Senate should be directed, as far as it can be directed, to the development of the Vernacular literature of Bengal and of other parts of India, which are under the influence of the University. (Applause)

There is another question which, I believe, is now under the consideration of the Senate, or, at any rate, of some of the faculties, and one which appears to be a small one, but still of considerable importance, namely, the nature of the class books which are recommended for the University course; and the manner in which the University examinations are carried out. It seems to me that the Senate have taken a wise course in making alterations with reference to examinations for entrance into the University, by deciding that the examinations should not be in any particular books, but should be more general, and should embrace a general knowledge of the English languageup to a certain standard, rather than aim at minute and particular knowledge of any particular book. The reason why it seems to me the University have adopted a wise course in that particular, is that upon several occasions when I have visited schools in different parts of India, I have been struck with the manner in which, probably, to account for the examination having been confined to one particular book, the instruction has been conveyed to those who are preparing for the entrance examination. There has in common *parlance* been too much of "cram" in respect to this education—that is to say, there has been too much telling off by heart the Professor's notes, and explanations of different classical allusions, which, though they may be valuable to any one who has attained a higher amount of knowledge of the English language, is for a beginner, as it appears to me, not the most useful way of occupying his time during that portion of his course of studies. (Applause.) Therefore, I think that the scheme under which the entrance examination will in future require a general knowledge of English tested by the power of translating from the vernacular languages of the students into the English language, than which no test can be better. I believe that this will be a great and beneficial alteration in the University course, because I must remind my friend, the Vice-Chancellor, that it is not only to those youths who come up to the entrance examination that the effects of the University system extends, for if the University students require a particular class of knowledge, it will produce over all the schools throughout the whole of the area subject to the University and influence, for good or evil—it must affect the whole tone and spirit of English education in India. (Applause.) I wish, in saying this, not to be supposed for a moment to depreciate, by calling it a matter of "cram," that knowledge which is required in the higher examinations in the English language. What to my mind is not advantageous in the lower examinations may be necessary and right for the higher examination. Take, for example, the entrance examination. What do you want to know? You want to know whether the youth has that knowledge of the English language which will enable him to pursue his education with advantage. Take again the First Arts Examination. In that you want to find out that the youth, during the two previous years of his instruction, has received and has advanced to a higher knowledge of the English language. When you advance to the B. A. and M. A. examinations you ask for something more. You ask whether the youth has acquired a knowledge not only of the English language, as that he can speak and write intelligibly. But you require for a University degree that the young man should possess a real and sound knowledge of English literature; you require that he should explain the allusions that are contained in the principal English authors. It is necessary then that that knowledge, which can be only gained by him, may be learned from the professor's notes or in other ways. In whatever way it is gained, it is solid, sound knowledge; it is not open to the objection which, in my opinion, it is open to, when it is applied in the lower stage of English or any other language.

(To be continued.)

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